

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08175856

**AJ Arborists Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**31 December 2017**

# AJ Arborists Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

**31 December 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	5,625	6,000
Tangible assets	6	31,592	41,948
		<u>37,217</u>	<u>47,948</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	20,377	20,642
Cash at bank and in hand		6,600	—
		<u>26,977</u>	<u>20,642</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	33,360	26,664
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>6,383</b>	<b>6,022</b>
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>30,834</b>	<b>41,926</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9	<b>18,163</b>	<b>26,205</b>
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		6,319	8,390
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>6,352</b>	<b>7,331</b>
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		6,252	7,231
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<b>6,352</b>	<b>7,331</b>
		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **AJ Arborists Limited**

## **Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

### **31 December 2017**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 May 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A M Jeffrey

Director

Company registration number: 08175856

# **AJ Arborists Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 31 December 2017**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 4 The Approach, Aldsworth, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL54 3QU.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company meets its day to day needs upon the continued support of its director to provide the necessary funds to enable it to trade for the foreseeable future.

##### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

##### **Income tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date where material.

**Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	-	25% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

## Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2016: 1 ).

## 5. Intangible assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017</b>	<b>7,500</b>
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<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	<b>1,500</b>
Charge for the year	<b>375</b>
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<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>1,875</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>5,625</b>
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At 31 December 2016	<b>6,000</b>
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## 6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2017	31,899	31,407	2,307	<b>65,613</b>
Additions	474	—	—	<b>474</b>
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<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>32,373</b>	<b>31,407</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>66,087</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2017	12,566	10,194	905	<b>23,665</b>
Charge for the year	4,952	5,303	575	<b>10,830</b>
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<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>15,497</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>34,495</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<b>14,855</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>31,592</b>
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At 31 December 2016	19,333	21,213	1,402	41,948
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## 7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	<b>6,009</b>	5,883
Other debtors	<b>14,368</b>	14,759
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	<b>20,377</b>	20,642
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## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<b>1,515</b>	9,904
Trade creditors	<b>3,091</b>	3,153
Corporation tax	<b>3,317</b>	—
Social security and other taxes	<b>17,710</b>	8,967
Other creditors	<b>7,727</b>	4,640
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	<b>33,360</b>	26,664
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## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	<b>18,163</b>	26,205
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#### 10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

##### 2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A M Jeffrey	—	( 3,350)	7,913	<b>4,563</b>
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##### 2016

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A M Jeffrey	( 23,499)	( 12,306)	35,805	—
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